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For this idea he produces absolutely no evidence, simply repeating three times an unsupported statement to this effect by Warburton in his *Conquest of Canada*; how much more likely it is that Townshend (as was charged at the time) had really opposed the enterprise is shown by the most unheroic letter which he writes to his wife while the preparations for it were going on (p. 210). The vindicator of the military reputation of George Townshend could hardly have done him a worse turn than the printing of this letter side by side with that nobly despondent one written by Wolfe four days before his death.

VICTOR COFFIN.

*Mirabeau et la Provence.* Première partie, du 14 Mai 1770 au 5 Mai 1789. Par GEORGES GUIBAL. Deuxième édition. (Paris : Albert Fontemoing. 1901. Pp. x, 430.)

IN this second edition of the first volume on *Mirabeau et la Provence* published in 1887, Professor Guibal has really produced a new work. The size of the page, with the addition of one hundred and twenty pages, increases the contents of the volume more than a third. Although more or less important changes in the text are met with throughout the work, the difference between the first and second edition is chiefly due to the much fuller treatment in the second of the life of Mirabeau previous to 1789. To this subject, the first edition devoted one hundred and three pages; the second devotes two hundred and thirty-two. The arrangement of the volume also has been somewhat changed.

From the point of view of historical method, the volume leaves little to be desired. The sources have been practically exhausted; the facts have been carefully established and the evidence exactly given for every statement; the facts have been combined into a clear and detailed whole, and presented in an unusually objective and impartial narrative. Here is a bit of work finally done; work that may safely be used in the construction of a life of Mirabeau.

For the periods of Mirabeau's life of which it treats, Professor Guibal's book will be more helpful to the investigator than the works of Loménie and Stern. Stern did not make use of the manuscript sources to be found in Provence, while Loménie is lacking in the exact citation of evidence. This defect in Loménie's method lessens the usefulness of his otherwise very valuable work.

The value of Professor Guibal's volume is due not a little to the time and place of writing. Never again will conditions so favorable to the study of Mirabeau and Provence exist as those that prevailed at Aix during the half century that has just closed. Here was the theater of many of the most dramatic scenes in Mirabeau's life; not far away, on the bank of the Durance, is the old family château, inhabited at times by the Montigny, descendants of Mirabeau's adopted son; Manosque, Grasse, Marseille, and the Château d'If are all within the boundaries of Provence. What more natural than that a Mirabeau cult, creating conditions favorable to historical research, should spring up at Aix? His statue stands

in the inner court of the Hôtel de Ville ; the beautiful promenade of the city bears his name ; episodes in his life have been made the theme for papers read before the Academy of Aix, and his notorious lawsuit with his wife has been more than once the subject of an opening address before the association of local advocates.

Two men profited by these conditions, devoting long years to the study of Mirabeau's life in Provence. One of these men was Alexandre Mouttet, *juge de paix* at Aix, who died last summer at the age of eighty-seven ; the other, Professor Guibal. Something of what Professor Guibal owed to Judge Mouttet may be learned from his foot-notes, but not all. Much that the latter knew about Mirabeau he had never committed to paper and this information could be had for the asking. He left behind him a volume in manuscript that will probably never be printed. The results of his work will be preserved, for the most part, only in the writings of other investigators.

Writing under these favorable conditions, Professor Guibal has produced a work that is destined to live and to be read as long as men are interested in the life of Mirabeau. Much of the material that was employed in the work is the private property of citizens of Provence. Some of it has already gone astray and more will probably suffer the same fate in the next generation unless purchased by the state. In the future, it is not improbable that historians may be forced to cite portions of this book as primary authority in place of the sources that have disappeared. This havoc that time plays with the records of the past has given more than one historian a permanent place among the great men in the world's hall of fame.

FRED MORROW FLING.

*Le Clergé de France pendant la Révolution (1789-1799)*. Par EDMOND BIRÉ. (Lyons : Emmanuel Vitte. 1901. Pp. 369.)

THIS book is a distinct disappointment. The title naturally leads one to expect an honest attempt to narrate the history of the clergy in France during the Revolution. It is, however, nothing but a collection of book-reviews of local histories and biographies dealing with the church and the clergy of the Revolution. Perhaps the book might better have been entitled "Notes on the Martyrology of the French Revolution." Though possessing but slight intrinsic value, this volume has its importance in the historiography of the Revolution, for it calls attention to a group of writers who are rendering a great service to the study of this important period, and who have received little attention in France and none in America. The Third Republic has witnessed a great revival of interest in the study of the Revolution, and above all of its developments in the provinces. The republican has studied the events of interest in his own town or department during the Revolution and especially during the Reign of Terror. Some of the authors have written in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, trusting that the facts themselves will prove the best arguments in favor of the republican cause, while others have spoken